

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1837.

"OUR COUNTRY—ALWAYS RIGHT—BUT, RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

TO THE NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:

Fellow Citizens, I am directed by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the U. S. at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several states, auxiliary native associations to be united with us, in this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorising a committee of each of such societies, as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the ensuing regular session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your, fellow countryman,
HENRY J. BRENT.
Corresponding Secy. of the Native Am. Association of the U. S. Wash. City.

ATTACKS FROM BOTH SIDES.

Supported by the opinion of General Washington—by the firm convictions of Mr. Jefferson, and sustained by a conviction of absolute necessity, the Native American Association is determined to persevere in the duty, which it has imposed upon itself. That Association was solemnly and patriotically erected; its meetings have been characterised by order and moderation, and we have boldly dared the passions of the foreigner, and the sneers of the Native, relying upon the cause itself, and the consolations of patriotic reflections to cheer and cherish them in the arduous task of public reformation.

Our society has been misrepresented by the Globe at this place, and the Argus at Albany, both leading papers of the Administration, and charged as a conspiracy against the regular voters formed for their party among the hired hands of the New York emigrants, and we now perceive that a paper published at Vicksburg, Mississippi, charges us with being a *Pan Duran Cabal*, ready to throw a firebrand of discord and disorder among the ranks of the whigs and nullifiers. This Vicksburg paper is violent, and we can easily imagine the cause. One of its Editors is a roaring prejudiced Irishman, who very lately obtained the honorary degree of victim on the small scale, for his impudence and insolence. In plain words this Irish Doctor-Editor, took upon himself to abuse the people of Vicksburg, as a pack of infamous murderers, when a gentleman stepped from his seat at the dinner table, and punished the slanderer on the spot.

This Irish Editor of an American paper, is but a type of the whole class—violent in the extreme, they cannot control their tongues, and as soon as an opportunity offers, they exhibit their true characters, and abuse their hospitable hosts, thinking themselves qualified by their education of abject submission at home, to be better freemen than those born in a free country.

Doctor Hagan, formerly of this city, is the foreign Editor of the paper alluded to. He is known to be a man of the most unfortunate temper, and we were not surprised to find that he was in a fury at our proceedings. Passion is the characteristic of this gentleman, and those who know him, are of the opinion that his temper is much more powerful than his intellect, and the rabidness of his strictures upon the principles of the Native Americans, are more remarkable for biliousness than for common sense. We were aware that the good natured Doctor was liable to overflow; but we hardly thought that his mind contained so much abuse, as we regret to see, deluged upon his paper at Vicksburg. The words and valleys were excessively agitated by the loud roarings of the infuriated Editor, and the echoes of that dread voice, still ring in faint murmurs in the dinner hall, of the hotel at that city. We would seriously advise the Doctor to take his own case into consideration, if he will not trust a native physician with his precious life, take twenty or thirty grains of calomel, and get rid of his bile, to keep it longer would throw him into the desolating path of the yellow fever, and the foreign party might thereby lose one of the brightest lights that glimmers amid the types of this western world.

The Irish Editor complains bitterly, that our meetings are held with closed doors. Would he have us mobbed in our deliberations, as our fellow countrymen were in Tammany hall some days ago by foreigners? We assemble to deliberate, not to disturb the peace of the city, we want right not a row—liberty not liberalism.

Did our fathers (we do not mean yours, Doctor Hagan,) admit the Tories to their deliberations, when they consulted upon the terms of independence? No, certain they did not. Was there a toy present when the Declaration of Independence was handed in by Thomas Jefferson, and signed by Charles Carroll of Carrollton and others? Was Doctor Hagan's ancestors present? We rather think not. Then why should we open our doors, to the riotous and turbulent? We have a paper in which our views are discussed at large, would you spy into our meetings? We meet the foreigners on the street, face to face, and eye to eye, we do not tremble before them to any great degree, we do not as far as we have heard, give them the street, and walk in the dirt while they pass by. We do not shun them personally. We do not, it is impossible for us to fear them, (we speak not of our individual self, but of our association.) We feel conscious of meaning no harm to the naturalized foreigner. The law of our land protects him, and feeling that we do not injure by our principles the rights of the naturalized foreigner, for in this land until he be naturalized, he has no right, we do not avoid him, least forsooth he might crush us beneath his arrogant foot. Then as we do not dread them out, we surely do not fear them within doors. We confess to apprehensions of confusion and riot in our meetings, if we admitted all indiscriminately, and opposed as we are by the naturalized foreigners, who have evinced a greater degree of friendship for Meunier, the assassin, and the pauper emigrants from England, than for the people who have received and cherished them in their bosoms, we could not expect them to officiate with us. The old story told by Esop, of the serpent warmed in the breast of the farmer, and afterwards turning upon him, is but too applicable to our domesticated guests, and we regret that the application is strong. We cannot help using it, though we may thereby swell out the heads of the adders and make them hiss louder than ever. The hissing of serpents, and the abuse of our foreign foes are nearly alike, and they may give vent to their anger, in the most euphonous manner possible, we will not be alarmed yet awhile, by the threats of shill-leas, or the hiss of adders.

"A small schooner, with the captain and a seaman, and two young gentlemen from Washington, which sailed from Piney Point sometime in August last, has not since been heard of."

We take the above from the Alexandria Gazette of the 3d inst. The parties with their "small schooner" of ten tons, have returned safe and sound to this city, after an interesting and adventurous cruise—first touching at Piney Point, where they displayed their privateering colors, and fired a signal gun, thence down the Potomac their little vessel gallantly dashing through the waters—onward again without compass, chart or knowledge, upon the waves of the Chesapeake—looking out upon the shores ocean to the South—saying the funeral service over a drowned man whom they found floating seaward—thence with wild hearts, and careless minds, our friends, ploughed their course directly across the bay. The delicate masts bending to the strong winds and the light sails fluttering for freedom. When on the sabbath they reached a town to them unknown—the cannon, a small piece of ordnance, was fired, the good people of Cambridge on the Eastern shore were aroused from their worship, and the rumor that a Pirate had run up the Bay for oysters or some other booty, was buzzed about. The Parson, good man came down from his pulpit—the pretty girls brushed back their long ringlets, the old people thought of gun wounds and sabre cuts, and emptied purses, and a public meeting was about being called, to put the town under martial law, and get the fire engine in order, to duck the freebooters, and damp their priming, when our adventurers exhibited themselves on deck and by their gentle manners and courteous conduct, won the good will and hospitable officers of the Town. They remained in their comfortable quarters for a week or ten days, and then bade adieu to their kind entertainers. It is needless to mention the names of our cruizers.

We will exchange with the "Southern Times" with pleasure. Our cause is that of the whole union, and of the South in particular, owing to our peculiar system of society.

AMERICAN MECHANICS.

How gratifying it is to turn from the numerous schemes of speculation, where thoughtful cunning has built her "castles in the air" without labor, to the substantial evidence of prosperity and usefulness, produced by actual industry. We are led to these remarks from a description in the New York papers, of the tenth annual fair of the American Institute. This exhibition continued for several days, and consisted entirely of American productions. The invitation to competitors was truly patriotic, and embraced the friends of national improvement throughout the country, who were called upon in the language of the address, to "join this anniversary celebration of industry and arts." We look upon this Institute as the great pioneer in our cause, by uniting the capital, labor and mechanical ingenuity of our own people, to build up an exclusively American character, in all the branches of industry. This is the true bond of union, a knowledge how to make a living in a settled line, an inducement to occupation, an employment of our own means among ourselves, and the example that teaches all men to rely upon the sweat of their own brow for independence. This is the productiveness that makes a people strong, and links them together in the great bond of brotherhood. It is the illustration of the apothegm of Swift, that he who adds to the general stock, by making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, does more for the country, than all the efforts of all the politicians. The native mechanics of the United States, are peculiarly endowed by nature for excellence, in all that pertains to the line of their handicraft, and besides this the republican system which makes all free men equal, prevents that restraint, which the aristocracy of grades imposes upon the mind in foreign countries, and hence the intellect acts for itself, at an early age, physically aided by the facilities of living in an abundant country, and ranges vigorously and widely through all the branches of invention and art.

The American institute and its members, wherever they are in this land, are therefore co-laborers in our work, and we hail them as instinctive members of the "Native Association," seeking to make men rely upon their industry, and our countrymen as a body upon themselves.

Our friend of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, in paying us a slight-of-hand compliment, puts in by way of parenthesis, that our organ of appropriateness, is too strongly developed. For some time, we did not know what our cotemporary was at, until calling upon Dr Bartlett, our Phenological neighbor, we learned that by a combination of quizzical organs on our head, we were apt to give credit to an Editor without gutting him by name looking too much at the brilliancy of the composition, to be struck with the mere author. But we will take care, to give due credit hereafter, to all articles selected from the Mercantile, and in making this promise, we shall have our hands full of typographical watching. Editors are as jealous of their gems, as children are of toys. We do not admire the nervousness among the corps—they should write to produce good to the public, and care little about the small halo that falls to the Editorial lot—they should be typical philosophers. We give leave to the Commercial to make up his columns from our sheet—provided however he will always write such leading editorials as we find in his paper of the 3d instant.

General Washington to Mr. Morris.

WHITE PLAINS, July 24, 1778.

Dear Sir,—Whether you are indebted to me, or I to you, for a letter, I know not, nor is it of much moment, the design of this is to touch, cursorily, upon a subject of very great importance to the well being of these states; and more so than will appear at first view. I mean the appointment of so many foreigners to offices of high rank and trust in our service. The lavish manner in which rank has hitherto been bestowed upon this gentlemen, will certainly be productive of one or the other of these two evils, either to make it despicable in the eyes of Europe, or become a means of pouring them in upon you like a torrent, and adding to your present burden. But it is neither the expense nor trouble of them that I most dread. There is an evil more extensive in its nature, and fatal in its consequences, to be apprehended; and that is, the driving of all your own officers out of the service; and throwing not only your army; but your military councils, entirely into the hands of foreigners.

The officers, my dear Sir, on whom you must depend for the defence of this cause, and who, from length of service, their connexions, property, and, in behalf of many, I may add military merit, will not submit much, if any longer, to the unnatural promotion of men over them, who have nothing more than a little plausibility, unbounded pride and ambition, and a perseverance in application not to be resisted but by common firmness, to support their pretensions. Men, who, in the first instance, tell you they wish for nothing more than the honor of serving in so glorious a cause as volunteers, the next day solicit rank without pay, the day following want money advanced them, and in the course of a week want further promotion, and are not satisfied with any thing you can do for them. When I speak of officers not submitting to these appointments, let me

be understood to mean, that they have no more doubt of their right to resign, when they think themselves aggrieved, than they have of a power in Congress to appoint. Both being granted, then, the expediency and policy of the measure remain to be considered; and whether it is consistent with justice or prudence to promote these military fortune-hunters, at the hazard of your army. They may be divided into three classes: mere adventurers without recommendation, or recommended by persons who do not know how else to dispose of or provide for them; men of great ambition, who would sacrifice every thing to promote their own personal glory; or mere spies, who are sent here to obtain a thorough knowledge of our situation and circumstances, in the execution of which, I am persuaded, some of them are faithful emissaries, as I do not believe a single matter escapes unnoticed or unadvised at a foreign court.

I could say a great deal on this subject, but will add nothing at present. I am led to give you this trouble at this time, by a very handsome certificate showed me yesterday in favor of Mr. Neuville, written (I believe) by himself, and subscribed by Gen. Parsons, designed, as I am informed, for the foundation of a superstructure of brigadiership. Baron Stuenkel, I now find, is also wanting to quit his inspectorship for a command in the line. This will be productive of much discontent to the brigadiers. In a word, although I think the Baron an excellent officer, I do most devoutly wish that we had not a single foreigner among us, except the Marquis de La Fayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest. Adieu. I am most sincerely yours.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

And what was the foresight, and almost prophetic language of Thomas Jefferson in 1781.

"The present desire of America is to produce rapid population, by as great importation of foreigners as possible; but is this founded in policy? Are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale against the advantages expected from a multiplication of numbers by the importation of foreigners? It is for the happiness of those united in society, to harmonize as much as possible in matters which they must of necessity transact together."

"Civil government being the sole object of forming societies; its administration must be conducted by common consent."

"Every species of government has its specific principles; ours, perhaps, and more peculiar than those of any in the universe. It is a composition of the first principles of the English constitution, with others derived from natural rights and natural reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxima of absolute monarchies. Yet from such, we are to expect the greatest number of emigrants."

"They will bring with them the principles of government they have imbibed in their early youth; or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbridled licentiousness, passing, as is usual from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty."

"In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us the legislation; they will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its directions, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass. I may appeal to experience for a verification of these conjectures; but if they are not certain in event, are they not possible? are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience for the attainment of any degree of population desired or expected? May not our government be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more durable? What would be the condition of France, if twenty millions of Americans were suddenly imported into that kingdom? If it would be more turbulent, less happy, less strong, we may believe that the addition of half a million of foreigners would produce a similar effect here."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to public notice a general meeting was held in the Theatre on Louisiana Avenue, on the 6th inst. The President in the Chair assisted by the two Secretaries.

The President stated that inasmuch as our fellow citizens had been desirous of ascertaining whether a portion of the public printing from the different Departments could not be had in support of our newspaper, he had appointed three of the members to make application in that behalf: the result of whose duties and the manner in which they were performed, are detailed in the following letters.

Washington 30 Sept. 1837.

To Messrs John D. Clark, Benjamin K. Morsell, and Henry V. Hill.

Gentlemen: You are hereby appointed a committee, to wait upon the President of the United States, and to present to him a written application, for a portion of the public printing, in behalf of the "Native American" Newspaper.

You will be so good as to frame your address, in accordance with the policy of our association, so as to disclaim any view to party politics, either now, or hereafter, and at the same time to express, principles that are purely and exclusively American.

The circumstance that the public printing, has already been extended by the President, or by his permission, to a press conducted by a foreigner, if not an alien, induces us to hope that our efforts in the cause of our countrymen, will not be less encouraged.

I have appointed you in this behalf, in consideration of your zeal in the common cause, your respectability among our citizens, and in consequence of your being friendly to the present administration, which latter circumstance, will make the performance of the office more grateful, to all parties and disarm our adversaries, of any pretence for accusing us of political designs. I shall be glad if the duty now required of you, can be performed in the course of a few days, and to have your early report of the result.

Respectfully yours fellow countrymen.

HENRY M. MORFIT.

President, Native American Association, United States, Washington City.

To the President of the United States
Sir—The undersigned your fellow countrymen have been appointed a committee, in behalf of the Native American Association in this city, to ask you for a portion of the public printing in support of the "Native American" newspaper lately established here.

The object of our association is to unite our countrymen in one band of brotherhood and teach them to rely upon themselves in the prosperity of peace and in the perils of defence; so that from one common impulse we may believe our country always right, and under all circumstances sustain the creed, that "right or wrong, our country."

In the steps necessary to the accomplishment of these ends we shall endeavor at all times to avoid the politics of party, and confine ourselves to the expression and support of principles that are universally and exclusively American.

As there is a large amount of printing necessary for the public Departments in this City, and the administration has already directed or sanctioned the distribution of a part of it among foreigners, who are besides but new-comers in our community, we hope that public policy, as well as ordinary justice, will induce you to extend a similar privilege to your own countrymen, who are engaged now in the pursuit of private profit, but in the endeavour to build up a feeling and character that shall be entirely national.

We desire to present to you, Sir, in brief and simple terms, our application in behalf of this newly established paper, leaving the merits of the cause, as well as the encouragement of your own countrymen, to such consideration and answer as you may think proper.

The undersigned having been appointed upon this committee, in consideration of their known attachment to the present administration, respectfully request that your reply may be in writing, so as to prevent any misconception of the result of their duties.

With great respect and personal consideration

your fellow countrymen,

JOHN D. CLARK.

B. K. MORSELL.

H. V. HILL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

To the President of the Native American Association.
Sirs—In obedience to the trusts confided to us as your committee to wait upon the President of the Uni-

ted States to solicit a portion of the public printing of the different Departments for the Native American newspaper. On the 3d instant, we presented to him our letter of appointment marked A, and then submitted to him our petition made out according to our instructions in said letter, of which the paper marked B. is a true copy—we were courteously received by the President and he returned the following verbal answer to our application: "that he had no control over the printing of the different departments, that it belonged to the heads of the different departments, but that our petition should be treated with respect, that he would refer it to the heads of the different departments where it would receive proper attention."

JOHN D. CLARK.
B. K. MORSELL.
H. V. HILL.

On motion of Mr. Dunn the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we view the Native American newspaper, published in this city, as the true exponent of the principles and objects of the Native American Association of the City of Washington.

Resolved, That we hold its continuance to be necessary to the course of the Natives throughout the Union, and that we are willing to contribute to its support.

Mr. Bradley offered the following resolution, as a substitute for one proposed by Mr. Dunn, which after debate was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to devise ways and means, to meet, and defray, the debt, at present due to the publisher of the Native American newspaper, and for the further support of the said paper, to report at the next meeting, to be called by the President, and that they shall also report upon the expediency of appointing a committee to superintend the future publication.

Whereupon, Messrs Bradley, T. Dunn, A. Rothwell, R. Butt, and R. G. Campbell, were appointed a committee, under this resolution.

On motion of Mr. Waters, it was resolved that as there is a committee appointed, to devise ways and means, for the support of the paper, the subscriptions hereafter, be paid by the members to such authorized agent, in each ward, as the President shall appoint, who will undertake the collection without charge, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

Mr. Clarke enquired whether any agent had been appointed to wait upon the members of Congress for subscriptions. The President answered that there had been, but that sickness had prevented his doing any thing.

Mr. Boteler moved that the President be requested to call the next meeting for Thursday next, at 6 o'clock, and hoped that members would be punctual in attendance.

The President then laid before the meeting the following letter, which had been handed him by the Corresponding Secretary:

When are we to have the promised procession? The petition so numerous and respectfully signed, I hope will be presented before the end of the extra session. Let us, for Heaven's sake, have a piece of fun—above all, the procession—the glorious procession of the true stuff—the real Americans. Oh! it would do the Members of Congress good to witness the beautiful display. For the sake of consistency, in the name of *Bladenburgh*, let us have no backing out—no backing out!

I promise you, if we should be favored with the procession to give you, in particular, the most striking proof of my attachment.

I remain, till then, young hopeful, yours,

SHILELAH.

To H. J. BRENT, Esq., &c. &c. &c."

The reading of this letter caused much excitement and various resolutions were proposed for a procession, at an early day; but the President suggested that as our cause is one of moral strength, and is daily improving, it would be better to treat not only this, but all the other many threats and charges of foreigners, with the contempt they deserve, and at least to wait until our next meeting before any decisive steps were taken as to a procession.

Mr. Brent rose, and said, that though that letter was but a reiteration of numerous verbal threats, which the authors doubtless would like to carry out, still he felt assured that should the disgraceful catastrophe fall to his lot, to be butchered upon his native soil, under his native flag, that there would be a firm and gallant band left to avenge the deed. The writer of that anonymous letter would possibly wish to write his autograph in blood; but Mr. Brent believed that the coward would sink away into his despicable and recreant obscurity, so soon as the natives would raise their arms.

He hoped, for the sake of every thing dear to country, to rights, and feeling, that the procession would take place at an early day.

Mr. Wirt stated that at a former meeting the names of the persons who had withdrawn from the Association had been called for, but as they had been withheld a resolution was passed calling upon the President to communicate their names at the next meeting and accordingly he now asked that they might be given.

The President stated that there were but four who had desired to withdraw—one because he could not attend public meetings but who was entirely with us—one who had misunderstood the object of the Association and one who agreed with us in all the material parts and had only declined being a member at the early stage of our society until he could see the constitution.

The other had assigned his reasons, and thereupon the letter would be produced which was as follows.

WASHINGTON, July 13th, 1837.

Dear Sir, I have, to my regret, discovered, since the formation of the Native American Association, that there are strong feelings of proscription in the minds of many of its members as well in respect to politics as to a certain denomination of religion; such feelings I consider unjust and would be oppressive to many of our worthy and useful citizens who have adopted this for their country, and under these considerations I beg leave to have my name taken from the list of subscribers.

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD SIMMS.

To H. M. Morfit, Esq. President of the Native American Society.

This communication was received with loud hisses, from all parts of the Theatre.

Mr. Wirt moved that the Association gladly accept the resignation of Edward Simms.

Mr. Clarke addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks, expressed his pity for the man who could sacrifice his principles on the altar of interest. That Mr. Simms keeps a public employment, is a large conser, an Irishman, in public matters to operate upon all of us, where would the American character be—prostrate, not only to the love of gain, but to foreigners. He therefore did pity the man who could so submit himself.

Mr. J. Ray said he could not help admitting that he also felt regret that this Association had ever numbered among its members one who could cringe to foreign influence; but since it was so, he too, would gladly accept the resignation.

Mr. Wirt modified his resolution, so as to make it read thus:

Resolved, That this Association unanimously accept the resignation of Mr. Simms:

Which was carried, with loud and unanimous consent, followed by three cheers.

The following members were appointed to collect subscriptions in the several wards, under the resolution of Mr. Waters:

1st ward, 2d ward, 3d ward, 4th ward, 5th ward, 6th ward,	Eli Cross. John Waters. Michael Reardon. John L. Clubb. Thos. Howard. Jan. Marshall.
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Mr. Beck presented a list of one hundred and thirty-four new members.

The President notified the Association that he should, according to the resolution of Mr. Boteler, call the meeting for Thursday next, at 6 o'clock P. M.; and then the Association adjourned.

NOTICES OF MAGAZINES, BOOKS, &c.

"The Token and Atlantic Souvenir" for 1838, has very much improved since last year. The present number is a beautiful work—purely American—engravings by our own artists, and of the first order—papers by our own authors and all excellent. The binding is rich and delicate—we have only time to notice in a brief manner the various engravings that embellish the work, which can be found at Kennedy and Elliot's.

The Presentation plate is delicately drawn by Chapman, our District artist. A young man is looking on a lady, whose eyes rove over a dim and distant landscape.

The Expected Canoe, by the same artist, a lonely Indian girl gazes on the dark waters, for her lover's lightning gleam in the distance, is a fine stroke of the pencil.

The Pumpkin is New England all over.

The Only Daughter, is not so good—the Publishers might have filled up the leaf with something better.

The Token. In the midst of the grandest solitude, an Indian girl stands by a limpid stream, beneath an oak and sings her song of love to the young Cherokee. There is genius in this picture and the poetry by our friend Esop Sargent, Jr. is well turned, and the surprise ingenious.

English Scenery. How rich—how rural and holy.

There is the old church, in whose sodded yard mayhap our ancestors sleep the long and quiet slumber. The ivy covers the tower—the deep shadows on the walls—the sunny light over the distant forest—the vessels in the beautiful harbor—the old boat mouldering amid the breakers—all, all, give such a ripe and glorious idea of scenery, that we cannot praise it too highly.

Young American on the Alps. This is said to be the likeness of a Boston boy—amid the desolate peaks of the mountains—leaning on his staff—the lonely wanderer, with his knapsack on his shoulders, stands before us.

The Last of his Tribe. The scene is grand—mountain and valley around and beneath him—a shivered oak his canopy—the old Brave is stretched upon his native bed, without a friend to cheer or cherish him—the picture is good.

The Furies in America. This picture does great credit to the artist. The Indian struck with awe, gaze on the prophetic vision in the skies—the moon high up and cold—the broad river brightening in her beams—the deer dashing down the steep hills, compose a striking tout ensemble.

Grenville Mellen has written some fervid and noble lines on the picture.

Martha Washington. Nearly a full length likeness of the wife of him, whose name we do not like to mention too often—so profaned it is, day after day and hour after hour, by false friends to freedom and America. This picture is worth twice the amount asked for the Book. The Lady is dressed in the ancient costume, and though we admire the present, far more than the antique paraphernalia of the ladies dress, still to eyes that are older than ours, who have danced in the olden times of hoops and long waists, with our grandams, will like this picture the better that it appears to them in low breast, tight and short sleeves—flowing upper gown and spreading hoops. Blessings to the memory of Martha Washington!

COMPARATIVE SENSATIONS OF THE DYING.—The ideas of the sufferings of persons on the point of departing this life are undoubtedly to a certain extent erroneous. The appearance of extreme agony which is often presented under these circumstances is due to a mere muscular agitation, independent of any extraordinary sensibility of the nerves of the feeling. Those who die a natural death in the last stages of existence are scarcely conscious of bodily suffering—not more than they frequently are to the attentions and solicitude of friends. It is certainly a consolation to reflect that, whatever may have been the measure of suffering undergone by one of our cherished associates during the term of his illness, the final moment is not attended with an aggravation of distress.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Died, of diphtheria, after a most painful illness, at Great Mills, St. Mary's County, Md., on Saturday morning the 16th ultimo, William Pinkney Esq., in the 29th year of his age. He has left behind, to mourn their loss, an affectionate wife, and child, together with a large circle of relatives and friends. But having died in the full triumph of faith in the son of God, their irreparable loss, is his infinite gain.

NATIONAL THEATRE—WASHINGTON.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

BENEFIT OF MR. WARD.

On which occasion, Miss Turpin, will repeat the character of Cinderella.

SATURDAY Evening, September 30.

Will be performed the splendid opera of CINDERELLA.

The whole to conclude with the Petit Opera of NO!

DOORS OPEN at half past 6—Performance to commence at 7 precisely.
Checks not Transferable.

NOTICE. J. Perkins, house, sign and ornamental painter, has removed from his old stand, to one door east of the Native American Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, where he will be pleased to attend to those who may favor him with their custom. He has employed experienced hands to do Burnish Gilt, looking-glasses, Picture frames, &c. in fashionable superior style and workmanship, old frames regilt, as when new, all of which will be supplied to order, at lower prices than can be procured elsewhere.

DANIEL PIERCE, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his Umbrella Manufactory, to the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, immediately opposite his former stand, and next door to the Native American Hotel. Persons having Umbrellas to cover, or repair, are respectfully solicited to call as above.

P. S. As several Umbrellas have lost the names, by removing, the owners would much oblige, if they would come and designate their Umbrellas.

Sept. 23—3m

NATIVE AMERICAN HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.—The above establishment is on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Railroad, between 3d and 4th streets, in Elliot's buildings. The house is large and airy, and is furnished in a neat style. The establishment is now open for the accommodation of those who will favor it with their custom. The proprietor pledges himself to give general satisfaction. The charges will be moderate.

Boarding by the day, week, or year. ISAAC BEERS, Proprietor.

DR. M. L. WEEMS, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his